

THE KNAVE OF SPADES

By LOUISE B. CUMMINGS

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Mary O'Rourke was a typical Irish girl—light hair with a tinge of red in it and a complexion like a ripe peach. Mary lived in stirring times, when the people were struggling to be free from what they deemed the tyranny of the British sovereign.

Of one of these adherents she had heard a great deal, but had never seen him. Dennis Shea was a young rebel taking an active part in the efforts to throw off British supremacy and was rapidly becoming a leader. The government was watching for some overt act on his part that would afford an excuse for his arrest and condemnation for treason. But of this the young patriot knew nothing. A gifted orator, he continued to speak to his countrymen of Ireland's wrongs.

Mary lived in a house with an English family who were very bitter against the Irish patriots. Donald Trevor, the head of the family, was a puffy, red faced, rotund man—indeed, a veritable John Bull, who didn't conceal his opinions. One evening when the mail coach stopped at the town a passenger alighted and asked for the house of Donald Trevor. It was pointed out to him, and, with his traveling bag, he went to it and knocked. Mary opened the door, and the stranger said that he had been recommended to the house to stop, since Mr. Trevor was a staunch supporter of the king. Trevor took him in, gave him the best chamber in the house.

This especial treatment of the stranger made Mary curious to know who he was. The best way to learn was to listen when Trevor and he were talking together. This was not very practicable, but Mary kept her ears open when near to the two men and knew they were excitedly talking about measures to hold the Irish in check. Then she caught the name Shea. This induced her to take the chance of being discovered eavesdropping by remaining behind a screen when she was supposed to have left the room. The two men were excitedly discussing the Irish cause, and she heard the stranger say:

"I have in my bag the king's warrant for his arrest. He will be tried at the next assizes, and within a month after that he will swing."

This was quite enough for Mary. She went to the stranger's room, opened his bag, took out a parchment, unfolded it and saw the name Dennis Shea engrossed in large letters. Tucking it under her apron string, she closed the bag and, taking the warrant to her own room, touched a match to it and burned it.

There is in the Irish people a love for a joke which shows itself in the most serious moments. Seeing a pack of playing cards on a table, Mary took them up and, placing the knave of spades as the top card, she wrote on it, "I'm diggin' your grave." Then she went back to the stranger's room and placed the cards in the bag where she had found the warrant.

This happened on the morning of the stranger's departure, and he did not open his bag again till he arrived at the place where he had been told he would find Shea. The rebel was to speak that evening in the town square, and shortly before the meeting the king's messenger opened his bag to take out his warrant. In its place was the knave of spades leaning at him with the words Mary had written below.

Here was a pretty pass. The Britisher was obliged to leave the Irish rebel to talk his "treason" without interference. There was no use to hunt for his missing warrant, for he had no idea where he had lost it, and he did not doubt that some sympathizer with the Irish cause had destroyed it. He must get another warrant. But a journey to England in those days and return was not the simple matter it is today. One must go to the coast over muddy roads by the slow coaches of that period, wait for a vessel to take him across the Irish channel and nearly cross England on a similar coach journey to London. Then he must pass over the same route in return.

There was nothing for the messenger but this long trip, but with true English persistence he started on his quest. The next day Dennis Shea received a call from a young woman who was a stranger to him. She was Mary O'Rourke.

"What can I do for you?" asked Shea.

"Go into hidin'."

"Explain."

Mary told the story of the stranger who had stopped at the house where she lived and what she had learned about the warrant. She had got thus far in her story when Shea broke in:

"And you have come to warn me? Noble girl!"

"There's no hurry for you to be part in' with your friends," she said.

"Why not?"

"I stole the warrant, burned it and put a pack of cards in its place with the knave of spades uppermost, so that when he opened his bag he'd see it starin' at him."

This was too much for Shea. He sprang for Mary, took her in his arms and covered her face with kisses.

Mary made no protest.

When the king's messenger reached London he found that the king had died during his absence, and the new sovereign made a change in the Irish policy.

Mary became Mrs. Shea.

Cut Off in Flower of Youth.

Mr. Johnson, aged ninety years and his faithful wife, aged eighty-seven, were returning from the burial of their only son, who had died at the age of sixty-three. The father was taking his loss very much to heart, when the mother put her hand on his arm and said:

"It ain't so sudden, Rastus. You know I always said we'd never raise dat chile."—Everybody's Magazine.

SHORT LOCALS

Eggs, 20c; butter, 22c.

Mr. Thomas Clark and son, Frederick, spent Sunday in Cleveland.

Mr. Walter Scribner went to Columbus Monday morning on business.

Mr. Charles Steinhoff spent Sunday in Columbus, the guest of relatives.

Dr. E. C. Beggs and Squire George S. Harter spent Sunday in Dayton, Ohio.

Miss Melle Penorwood of this city spent Sunday with relatives and friends in Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Ringwalt returned Sunday from a visit in New York City.

Miss Helen Moore spent Sunday in Orrville the guest of her sister, Mrs. Clara Hodell.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Smithhiser and son of South Vernon spent Sunday in Danville with relatives and friends.

Mr. Paul T. Baker of East High street was a visitor at Ellis Station near Zanesville Sunday.

Mrs. I. M. Lybarger of Cleveland is spending several days in Mt. Vernon the guest of relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sells of Utica spent Monday in Mt. Vernon with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Smithhiser spent Sunday with relatives in Danville.

Mr. George Smithhiser spent Sunday in Danville with relatives and friends.

Miss Cora Uphouse of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. D. Stokes.

Mr. Charles McKay returned to Mt. Vernon Monday morning after spending Sunday with relatives in Danville.

Mrs. Ella Webb is very grateful to her friends and neighbors who assisted her during her recent illness.

Mr. Lewis Hyman went to Millersburg Monday morning to attend to some business matters.

Mr. M. W. Critchfield of Howard spent Saturday in Mt. Vernon attending to some business matters.

Come! Come! Attend the administrator's sale of fine oak mantles at Back's furniture store. West Gambler street.

Mr. Fred Schutt returned to his home on Mansfield avenue Saturday after attending to some business matters in Cleveland.

Mrs. M. H. Stoler of South Mulberry street, has gone to Mt. Vernon to spend a few days with relatives and friends—Mansfield News.

A. Hammond, manufacturer herb medicines for appendicitis, constipation, piles and all chronic diseases. Cor. Vine and Harrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Bell and two sons of East Gambler street spent Sunday in Akron, the guests of relatives.

Mr. John S. Daniels of St. Cloud, Florida, spent Sunday in Mt. Vernon the guest of his uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. O. G. Daniels of East High street.

Mr. Willard O'Brien has resigned as barber at the L. A. Barre shop on West High street and has accepted a position at the Hiney barber shop on South Main street.

Come! Come! Attend the administrator's sale of fine oak mantles at Back's furniture store. West Gambler street.

"The Evening Star" from Tannhauser will be given by Prof. G. DeMilla, violinist, and Anna DeMilla, harpist, at M. P. church, Wednesday, May 18. Benefit W. C. A. Admission 25c.

Seeds—Grass, agricultural and flower seeds, new and reliable, in bulk. Also our summer flowering bulbs, true to name, and cheap. Smith's Seed store. W. Vine St.

Mr. Charles Marsh, agent and demonstrator for the Excelsior auto-cycle, together with Messrs W. M. Young, C. C. Snyder and W. Fishbaugh of Newark, were visiting Mr. L. H. Drye, over Sunday.

PRIMARY FOR THE NOMINATION OF COUNTY TICKET AND SELECTION OF COMMITTEEMEN AND DELEGATES WILL BE HELD TUESDAY, MAY 17, AT THE USUAL VOTING PLACES.

Mrs. O. T. Wright, Mr. Elias Sapp, Walter and Lawrence Sapp went to Orrville Sunday to attend the funeral of their cousin, Jay Frey, who was killed at the B. & O. R. crossing while he and a companion were crossing the tracks to attend an entertainment.

Mr. A. R. Rawlinson left this afternoon for Springfield on business.

Mrs. C. G. Cooper was a Columbus visitor this afternoon.

Mrs. Harry Baxter of Brandon spent Sunday with friends in Mt. Vernon.

Mr. James Ralston spent Sunday in Howard with his father and mother.

Mr. Earl Foreaker of Gambier spent Sunday with friends in Danville.

Miss Letha Burris of Danville spent Sunday with relatives in Coshocton.

About sixty tickets were sold to Dayton, Ohio, Sunday morning for the Woodmen excursion train.

Miss Helen Nazor of Danville spent Sunday in Gambier, the guest of Miss Sara Sipp.

Mr. George C. Vall went to Utica Monday morning to attend to some matters of business.

Miss Mary Beinhour of Brandon spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Helen Cosner of near Mt. Vernon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoy Lewis of Fredericktown spent Sunday with friends in Chesterville.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bricker spent Sunday in Mt. Vernon the guest of his sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Williams and son of Brandon spent Sunday with relatives in Mt. Vernon.

Mrs. Melissa Miller of Utica spent Sunday in Brandon the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hildreth.

Mr. Al Hughel and Miss Susan Ewing of Springfield, O., spent Sunday in Mt. Vernon with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bricker and sons of Barborton, Ohio, spent Sunday in Mt. Vernon.

Mr. Clarence Spearman of Columbus was the guest of friends in Danville over Sunday.

Mrs. Willard Baker of Danville spent Sunday with friends in Mt. Vernon.

Mrs. Clay Waker of Coshocton spent Sunday in Danville the guest of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cuenot of Danville spent Sunday with relatives in Warsaw.

Miss Alice Shrimplin of Columbus spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Hall of Danville.

Mr. Lewis Staats of Danville is spending several days with relatives and friends in Mt. Vernon.

\$4.00 per week for dining room girls at the Curtis House.

Miss Sarah Sapp of Gambier spent Sunday evening with Miss Helen Nazor at her home in Danville.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sapp of Mt. Vernon spent Sunday in Danville the guests of friends and relatives.

Mr. Frank Stansfield returned to his home on West High street Monday morning after spending Sunday with relatives and friends in Akron.

Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Conn of Mason town, Pa., spent Sunday in Danville the guests of Mrs. Conn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cannon and daughter, Edna, of Waterford spent Sunday with friends and relatives in Chesterville.

Miss Mabel Stiers was taken from the Mt. Vernon hospital to her home in Sparta Monday after a several weeks' treatment.

Mrs. Margaret Jones and daughter, Nellie, of Mt. Vernon, spent Sunday with Mrs. Sallie Simons, who resides just west of Brandon.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gates and family of Mt. Vernon spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Brandon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bonsell and Mr. and Mrs. James Beach of Mt. Vernon spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Baxter of near Brandon.

Mr. Edward Lawman left this afternoon for Detroit, Mich., to attend a convention of the Garmentmen Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Arthur Davies of Gambier left Sunday evening for Gary, Indiana, where he will accept a position with a large steel company.

Miss Marguerite Permar, who is attending school in Mt. Vernon, went to Utica Monday noon for a short visit with her parents.

The Misses Nellie Welch, Alice Shaw and Florence Cochran of Mt. Vernon spent Sunday in Gambier, the guests of the Misses Bennington and Sheasby.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Colopy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bradfield, Mrs. A. Bartlett, Mrs. S. L. Nazor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spearman and Miss Josie Trimble of Danville, spent Sunday in Coshocton the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McConnell.

The Elks were defeated by the Owls in a baseball game at Hiawatha park on Saturday afternoon. The Elks have a strong team, but were outclassed on Saturday by the Owl team which is made up largely of the members of the last year's Mt. Vernon team. The game was interesting, however, and it was a good game in spite of the one sided score.

POINTERS ON COMETS

Interesting Facts That Were Unearthed by Bill Nye.

HIS STUDY OF SKY SCIENCE.

The Hummerist's Researches Shed a Flood of Brilliant Light Upon the Peculiar Traits of the "Astronomical Parodies on the Planets."

The famous American humorist, Bill Nye, wrote the following article on the traits of comets for the San Francisco Argonaut, in which it was published a number of years ago:

The comet is a kind of astronomical parody on the planet. Comets look some like planets, but they are thinner and do not hurt so hard when they hit anybody as a planet does. The comet was so called because it had hair on it, I believe, but of late years the hairheaded comet is giving just as good satisfaction everywhere.

The characteristic features of the comet are a nucleus, a nebulous light or coma and usually a luminous train or tail worn high. Sometimes several tails are observed on one comet, but this occurs only in flush times.

When I was young I used to think I would like to be a comet in the sky, up above the world so high, with nothing to do but loaf around and play with the little new laid planets and have a good time, but now I can see where I was wrong. Comets also have their troubles, their perihelions, their hyperbolas and their parabolas. A little over 300 years ago, Tycho Brahe discovered that comets were extraneous to our atmosphere, and since then times have improved. I can see that trade is steeper and potatoes run less to tops than they did before.

Soon after that they discovered that comets all and more or less periodically. Nobody knows how they get it. All the astronomers had been watching them day and night and didn't know when they were exposed, but there was no time to talk and argue over the question. There were 200 or 300 comets all down with it at once. It was an exciting time.

Comets sometimes live to a great age. This shows that the night air is not so injurious to the health as many people would have us believe. The great comet of 1080 is supposed to have been the one that was noticed about the time of Caesar's death, 44 B. C., and still when it appeared in Newton's time, 1700 years after its first grand farewell tour, the said that it was very well preserved indeed and seemed to have retained all its faculties in good shape.

A late writer on astronomy said that the substance of the nebulae and the tail is of almost inconceivable tenuity. He said this, and then death came to his relief.

Another writer says of the comet and its tail that "the curvature of the latter and the acceleration of the periodic time in the case of Eucke's comet indicate their being affected by a resisting medium which has never been observed to have the slightest influence on the planetary periods."

I do not fully agree with the eminent authority, though he may be right. Much fear has been the result of the comet's appearance ever since the world began, and it is as good a thing to worry about as anything I know of. If we could get close to a comet without frightening it away we would find that we could walk through it anywhere as we could through the glare of a torchlight procession. We should so live that we will not be ashamed to look a comet in the eye, however. Let us pay up our newspaper subscription and lead such lives that when the comet strikes we will be ready.

Some worry a good deal about the chances for a big comet to plow into the sun some dark, rainy night and thus bust up the whole universe. I wish that was all I had to worry about—the comet's crashing into the sun and knocking its daylight out.

There is much in the great field of astronomy that is discouraging to the savant who hasn't the time or means to rummage through the heavens. At times I am almost hopeless and feel like saying to the great, yearning, hungry world:

"Gripe on forever. Do not ask me for another scientific fact. Find it out yourself. Hunt up your own new laid planets and let me have a rest. Never ask me again to sit up all night and take care of the newborn world while you lie in bed and reek out."

Pocketed the Silver.

There is an amusing anecdote regarding Lord Greve how on one occasion at a charitable entertainment he leaned against a corridor wall and went fast asleep with his hat in his hand. Some young fellows started dropping half crows and coppers into the hat from a balcony above, and the chink of the coins woke him up, when he promptly pocketed all the silver and pelted his inopportune benefactors with the pence.—London M. A. P.

A Wink in the Dark.

There was to be an attack by night. The darkness was impenetrable. A sergeant addressed his section as follows: "Now, pay attention, No. 2 section. We are going to do a night attack. There'll be no talking or smoking. If there are any orders to be passed down I will just tip you the wink."

It is a great misfortune not to have mind enough to speak well or judgment enough to be silent.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

The Chinese dealers to buy phonographs having black trumpets.

In German cities food prices are now about as high as in the United States. Moving picture shows at present form the most sought for amusement by all classes in Spain.

Rents of working class dwellings are about 25 per cent lower in Belgium than in England.

The most expensive publication in New York, with the least income, is the City Record, which costs yearly \$1,180,000.

The government of Victoria, Australia, is promoting an immigration scheme to secure 40,000 settlers within two years.

A flexible rubber mouthpiece for telephones is a novelty, the idea being to prevent breakage should a desk instrument be upset.

The total number of patents issued in all countries which thus protect their inventors from the earliest time to Dec. 1, 1909, was 2,990,433.

The smallpox epidemic at Santiago last winter cost that city more than \$200,000 United States gold for treatment in pesthouses, vaccination, etc.

The acute raisin crisis in Spain has led to the uprooting of many acres of muscatel vines and the planting of almonds as the most promising substitute crop.

Though the accidents in the streets of New York are increasing in number, the proportion of fatalities is growing less. Out of the last 17,000 accidents, 1,200 were classified as serious.

The Cunard line steamship Umbria has been sold to ship breakers for \$100,000 and will now go to the scrap heap. The Umbria was built twenty-five years ago and at the time was the crack of the Cunard fleet.

A woman in Chicago society says that it would be an excellent thing for the men of that city and New York to spend a little time reading Lord Chesterfield's letters. She thinks it would improve their manners.

The first trust in the United States to pass the \$100,000,000 mark in capitalization was the United States Leather company, organized in 1893. Its capital stock combined with an issue of bonds amounted to \$138,000,000.

German Southwest Africa produces not only diamonds, but copper, tin, lead, asbestos and graphite. Moreover, it is said that gold has been found in the northern parts of the territory, notably in the Karribb vicinity.

Canada will pay a subsidy of \$120,000 a year for a monthly steamship service on the Atlantic between Canada, Australia and New Zealand by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The ships may return by any route they choose.

The slow progress in French Guiana, with only 40,000 inhabitants, on a territory more than one-fifth the area of France, is contrasted with the successful work of the Dutch and the English in their respective portions of Guiana.

A silk handkerchief was sold the other day in Berlin for the equivalent of \$3,750. On it was printed a poem, preceded by these words, "To Fraulein Minna Planer on her marriage to Musical Director Richard Wagner, Königsberg, Nov. 14, 1836."

There are only half as many opium dens in China as there were eighteen months ago. It is now difficult to buy opium, except by license, which permits a smoker to buy at one time five drams. Each license costs 10 cents and is good for three months.

Professor Frances Squire Potter and Professor Mary Gray Peck are to be at the head of the work of organizing suffrage settlements throughout the country. The settlements are to be under the auspices if not the actual control of the National Woman's Suffrage association.

Ground has been broken for the great library building at the University of Chicago, which is to serve as a memorial to the late president, William Rainey Harper. The contract price is \$900,000, and the building is to be completed by the summer of 1911. The structure will be 270 by 80 feet, fronting on the Midway Plaisance.

A bill will be brought before the British parliament calling for steps to be taken to prevent the high mortality from tuberculosis in Ireland. The bill will demand the compulsory notification and registration of tuberculosis cases, the establishment of special institutions for consumptive patients, the instruction of the public about this disease and improved control over the meat and milk supplies.

A German genealogist, Professor Otto Forst, a leading authority on mediaeval lines of descent, has tried to demonstrate that two emperors, the German emperor and the czar of Russia, and four kings—those of Spain, Portugal, Italy and Saxony; also Archduke Ferdinand of Austria—are descended from a fifteenth century barber named Babou, who was born about 1450 and who earned his living as a barber in Paris, where he was a skilled beard trimmer.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Hapsburg is a nephew of the aged emperor of Austria and heir presumptive to the imperial throne. He is a son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig and is married to the Princess of Hohenberg. As, however, his wife was not of a royal family, their children cannot ascend the Austrian throne, and the archduke was forced to formally renounce the throne on behalf of any of his descendants before he could obtain permission to marry.

IMPOSING

Will Be The Funeral Of King Edward

Most Remarkable Obsequies In History Of England

London, May 16—In the funeral of his late Majesty Engand is about to witness probably most imposing and remarkable obsequies in the history of nations. The whole civilized world will be officially represented at the final rites over the body of King Edward, and in the imposing funeral procession through the streets of London will travel kings, princes, diplomats and soldiers.

London is already entertaining the largest gathering of royalties assembled here since the last coronation. They tax the capacity of England's royal palaces and many are finding accommodations at leading hotels. Among them are the king and queen of Belgium, the king of Portugal, the king and queen of Norway, the empress dowager of Russia, the crown prince of Sweden and Denmark and grand dukes from the four corners of Europe. For the past two days these distinguished personages have been pouring into London in a continuous stream. They were clothed chiefly in black, only here or there a military uniform or a Turkish fez affording a splash of color. Today the railway stations are draped in solemn mourning and each his thronged by high representatives of the king, all waiting for some distinguished man from some far corner of Europe.

The city will be filled with a crush of visitors to witness, if possible, the mournful but splendid spectacle attending the removal of the late king's remains to Windsor for interment beside those of his father, mother and eldest son. Thousands of special police have been sworn in to aid the metropolitan force and the military troops in preserving order among the vast crowds. Thousands will doubtless seek points of vantage along the wide and open thoroughfares from Hyde Park Gate, the Marble Arch, along the Edgware Road to Paddington. In many of the leading streets every available inch of space will be taken up with stands and seats. Thousands of persons who cannot afford to pay for seats to view the pageant are preparing to bivouack the night before at favorable points along the route.

Magnificent decorations are being put up along the thoroughfares through which the funeral cortege will pass. Almost every wall is being covered with mourning drapery. From the lamp-posts hang immense laurel wreaths. Purple is the prevailing tone in the drapery and in many instances it is picked out with white streamers.

From Paddington, it is recorded, the late king made his first journey by railway from the capital. From Paddington he will make his last earthly journey amidst the pomp of funeral pageantry and in one of the most imposing demonstrations ever beheld. Inside the station the royal train, consisting of a dozen magnificent cars, will await the arrival of the funeral procession. The carriage set apart for the reception of the king's coffin will be distinguished by closely-drawn blinds of purple veiling and draped interior and by the purple-painted dome of the roof. As the train moves slowly out of the station on its way to Windsor the military band stationed on the platform will play Chopin's funeral march.

The final act of the great drama will be carried out at Windsor amidst the solemn pomp of a great military funeral. The length of the route through the streets of the royal borough will be short, but from the railway station to the gates of the Long Walk there will not be a single house or shop that is not draped. The procession from the Windsor station to the church will differ considerably from that in London, both in its composition and its effectiveness. It will include an escort of the Life Guards, Pursuivants of Arms the Commander-in-Chief and Aides-de-Camp, the Ulster King of Arms and Lyon King of Arms, the Herald, the Earl Marshal, the Gold Sticks, the White Staves, the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward. The remainder of the funeral procession will probably be in about the same order as the procession through London. In the rear of the procession will march the late king's Gentleman-at-Arms with their axes reversed and the Yeomen of the Guards with partizans in a similar position.

The final service in St. George's Chapel will be short but impressive. The service will be conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the music will be furnished by the famous

chapel choir. Every nation will be represented in the funeral procession at Windsor and at the final services. Special seat will be set aside for the foreign representatives, the members of the ministry, the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the innumerable other dignitaries who will be present in their official capacities.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE HORSES?

Sir John Macdonald is responsible for the statement that in London, in 1900, there were 450,000 horses, and that today the number is 110,000. In constantly increasing ratio they have given way to the automobile. And the story that Sir John tells of London could be told with but slightly variant figures of nearly every great city in the world.

There are more than 100,000 automobiles licensed in the state of New York. In Massachusetts there are 20,000. A cab drawn by a horse is today a rarity on the streets of New York city, and here in Boston there seem at least to be far less of them than of taxicabs. The growth of the automobile industry may be gauged from the fact that in New York an average of 250 cars are licensed daily. This, estimating the average value of a motorcar at but \$1,000, means an investment in automobiles of \$1,500,000 a week, or \$78,000,000 a year.

In the great West, where the farmers are well used to machinery in their work, the auto is appearing on nearly every prosperous farm. It is used to carry the family to the nearest town or to visit the neighbors, or it takes the place of horses for lighter errands. Every month, every week, every day